



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TWO WEEKS WITH THE BIRDS IN KENT, CONN.

BY CARLETON SCHALLER.

Kent is situated in the Litchfield hills about four hundred feet above sea level. The surrounding hills are well wooded, but nearly all of the virgin timber has been cut down and is replaced by smaller trees.

A small pond about a mile below Kent was often visited. This pond is about a quarter of a mile long and an eighth of a mile wide. The woods at either end are flooded and the trees are dead and decayed, forming an ideal place for *Aix sponsa*. The pond is surrounded by cat-tails and rushes. There are also a good many pond lilies. A small river (the Housatonic) runs through the country covered by this list.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Herbert K. Job for several localities that he very kindly gave him.

The country having been briefly described, the following list represents the birds observed between July 8 and 20, 1905.

1. *Anas obscura*.—Black Duck. One seen at the pond July 12.
2. *Aix sponsa*.—Wood Duck. Common at the pond.
3. *Ardea herodias*.—Great Blue Heron. One seen at the pond July 13.
4. *Butorides virescens*.—Green Heron. Common at the pond.
5. *Actitis macularia*.—Spotted Sandpiper. Several seen in various places.
6. *Bonasa umbellus*.—Ruffed Grouse. Common.
7. *Accipiter velox*.—Sharp-shinned Hawk. One seen July 14.
8. *Accipiter cooperii*.—Cooper's Hawk. One female seen July 20.
9. *Buteo borealis*.—Red-tailed Hawk. Several observed.
10. *Ceryle alcyon*.—Belted Kingfisher. Several observed at the pond.
11. *Dryobates villosus*.—Hairy Woodpecker. One seen July 11.
12. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*.—Downy Woodpecker. Common woodpecker.
13. *Colaptes auratus luteus*.—Northern Flicker. Common.
14. *Anthus vociferus*.—Whippoorwill. Common.
15. *Chordeiles virginianus*.—Nighthawk. Quite common.
16. *Chaetura pelagica*.—Chimney Swift. Abundant.
17. *Trochilus colubris*.—Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Several observed.

18. *Tyrannus tyrannus*.—Kingbird. Commonest flycatcher.
19. *Myiarchus crinitus*.—Crested Flycatcher. One seen July 8.
20. *Sayornis phœbe*.—Phœbe. Common.
21. *Contopus virens*.—Wood Pewee. Common.
22. *Empidonax minimus*.—Least Flycatcher. Locally common.
23. *Cyanocitta cristata*.—Blue Jay. Common.
24. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*.—Common Crow. Common.
25. *Agelaius phœniceus*.—Red-winged Blackbird. Common at the pond.
26. *Sturnella magna*.—Meadowlark. Several heard.
27. *Icterus galbula*.—Baltimore Oriole. Several observed.
28. *Passer domesticus*.—Field Sparrow. Common.
- village.
29. *Astragalinus tristis*.—American Goldfinch. Abundant.
30. *Spizella socialis*.—Chipping Sparrow. Common.
31. *Spizella pusilla*.—Field Sparrow. Common.
32. *Melospiza cinerea melodia*.—Song Sparrow. Common.
33. *Melospiza georgiana*.—Swamp Sparrow. Common at the marshes.
34. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.—Towhee. Common.
35. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.—Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Common.
36. *Cyanospiza cyanea*.—Indigo Bunting. Abundant.
37. *Piranga erythromelas*.—Scarlet Tanager. Several observed.
38. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*.—Cliff Swallow. Locally common.
39. *Hirundo erythrogastra*.—Barn Swallow. Common.
40. *Iridoprocne bicolor*.—Tree Swallow. Several observed.
41. *Ampelis cedrorum*.—Cedar Waxwing. Common.
42. *Vireo olivaceus*.—Red-eyed Vireo. Abundant.
43. *Minotilta varia*.—Black and White Warbler. Common.
44. *Helmintheros vermivorus*.—Worm-eating Warbler. Two adults and three young were observed July 11 on the slope of a hill. One was seen gleaning along the limbs of a tree and the others remained about two feet from the ground. The birds were observed for some time and some very good views were obtained.
45. *Helminthophila chrysoptera*.—Golden-winged Warbler. One observed July 10.
46. *Dendroica æstiva*.—Yellow Warbler. Common.
47. *Dendroica pensylvanica*.—Chestnut-sided Warbler. Common.
48. *Seiurus aurocapillus*.—Oven-bird. Commonest Warbler.
49. *Seiurus motacilla*.—Louisiana Water-Thrush. One seen at the pond July 14.
50. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.—Northern Yellow-throat. Several observed.
51. *Wilsonia canadensis*.—Canadian Warbler. Several observed.
52. *Setophaga ruticilla*.—Redstart. Common.
53. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.—Catbird. Common.
54. *Toxostoma rufum*.—Brown Thrasher. Common.

55. *Troglodytes aëdon*.—House Wren. Common.
56. *Sitta carolinensis*.—White-breasted Nuthatch. Common.
57. *Penthestis aurocapillus*.—Chickadee. Common.
58. *Hylocichla mustelina*.—Wood Thrush. Common.
59. *Merula migratoria*.—Robin. Common.
60. *Sialia sialis*.—Bluebird. Several observed.

There were several birds whose identification was not made perfectly, so I have eliminated them from the list.

JULY HORIZONS.

While the interest shown in the proposed work was not widespread, nor participated in by many workers, the lists received seem worthy of notice in print. These lists should form the nucleus around which a fairly complete list of breeding birds should finally grow. No locality is of so little importance that such a list of breeding birds is not worth while. If the bird population is shifting summer lists for successive years will prove it. If the influence attending more complete settlement are affecting the birds these summer lists will prove it. If the regions immediately bordering trolley car lines and similar evidences of the march of suburbanizing the country districts are studied carefully now, and as carefully after these things have been established, we shall know what effect they have upon the whole bird population of these and adjacent regions, and their effect upon the individual species inhabiting such regions. There is every reason for bird lovers to keep themselves busy during the summer months. The face of Nature is rapidly changing.

Morton Park, Ill.—Banks of the DesPlaines River. July 1, 9 to 11 a. m. Bank Swallow, 2; Barn Swallow, 2; Bobolink, 10; Brown Thrasher, 3; Least Bittern, 1; Bluebird, 2; Crow, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Catbird, 20; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 6; Chimney Swift, 6; Mourning Dove, 2; Northern Flicker, 9; Crested Flycatcher, 3; Bronzed Grackle, 31; Goldfinch, 5; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 5; Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Indigo Bunting, 4; Blue Jay, 4; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Kingbird, 2; Meadowlark, 68; Orchard Oriole, 1; Purple Martin, 15; Robin, 13; Song Sparrow, 10; Field Sparrow, 3; Yellow Warbler, 4; Wood Pewee, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2. 35 species, 255 individuals.

MR. AND MRS. ORPHEUS M. SCHANTZ.